# Primary Care Workforce Development Plan



#### COLORADO

Department of Public Health & Environment

# Colorado Workforce Shortage

- An insufficient supply of health professionals remains among the most commonly cited reasons for poor access to care at the community level.
- Nearly all counties in Colorado experience some degree of shortage of primary health services for at least some members of the community.





# Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs)

**EAG** 

LAKE

SAGUACHE

RIO GRANGE

CONEJOS

CHAFFEE

PARK

ALAMOSA

PITKIN

GUNNISON

MINERAL

**ARCHULETA** 

HINSDALE

GARFIELD

**B**ELTA

OURAY

LA CLATA

AN JUAN

MESA

MONTROSE

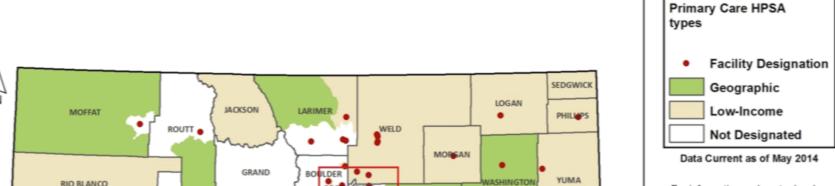
SAN MIGUEL

DOLORES

MONTEZUMA

Map Prepared By:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment GIS



**ADAMS** 

RAPAHOE

SEE INSET

ELBERT

EL PASO

PUEBLO

LINCOLN

CROWLEY

OTERO

KIT CARSON

CHEYENN

**PROWERS** 

BACA

KIOWA

BENT

**DOUGLAS** 

HUERFANO

TELLER

FREMON

CUSTER

COSTILLA

For information on how to develop a Health Professional Shortage Area Application for your community, call 303-692-2466, or visit the Primary Care Office website at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

METRO DENVER

# BEGOMMELD ADAMS JEFFERSON ARAPAHOE DOUGLAS ELBERT

Map Created May 1, 2014

Source: Shortage Designation Branch, HRSA, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
0 15 30 60 Miles

LAS ANIMAS

#### **Access and Cost**

- Access challenges resulting from workforce insufficiency can lead to higher costs for the treatment of ambulatory care sensitive conditions.
- Access challenges resulting from workforce insufficiency can lead to higher costs to individuals, not captured in health spending data (e.g. higher travel costs, increased time away from work, child care costs).



#### Workforce Cost Paradoxes

- Poor access can suppress overall health care costs by causing reductions or delays in "elective" care.
- "Excess" health professional capacity may increase some costs by increasing the service to fixed cost components of care delivery.



#### Workforce Cost Paradoxes

- There is some evidence that nonphysician providers, who able to practice with an expanded scope, are also able to negotiate higher plan reimbursements for like procedures.
- There is some evidence that nonphysician providers refer to specialty care at higher rates, thus effecting overall cost of care.



### The Obvious Response

- The obvious answer is to increase the supply of health professionals to alleviate workforce shortages.
- The obvious answer is, however, probably the wrong answer or at least an incomplete answer.



#### Our Frame on Recommendations

- The problem of workforce shortage cannot be considered on the scale of the state or the ratio of providers to predicted demand.
- Workforce capacity needs are not always defined by geography.
- A shortage of providers is best defined from the perspective of policy as "Can I get the care that I need, when I need it, within a reasonable distance from my home?"

#### Our Frame on Recommendations

- Health professional supply problems overwhelmingly effect low income, publicly insured, uninsured and geographically isolated Coloradans.
- The greatest potential for improving health status, through better access to care, lies in the needs of these specific population groups.



# Objective I

- Develop a reliable, current and relevant workforce dataset that describes primary care practice characteristics of licensed providers and reveals meaningful indicators of current primary care capacity in Colorado.
  - Provider Data Collection



# Objective II

- Engage in an iterative process of community needs assessment for primary care services in relation to existing and projected supply of licensed healthcare professionals.
  - Community Needs Assessment



# Objective III

- Develop an aligned, cross sector strategy for the training of health professionals who are willing and prepared to address the primary care needs of Colorado's underserved communities.
  - Development of Interdisciplinary and Underserved-focused Training Tracks
  - Pursue Diversity of Workforce as a Specific Strategy to Reduce Access to Care Barriers
  - Improve Pipeline Coordination
  - Improve Health Sciences and Health Professions Academic Advising

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# Objective IV

- Develop an aligned cross sector strategy for the recruitment and retention of health professionals who are willing and prepared to address the primary care needs of Colorado's underserved communities.
  - Clinical Placement Clearinghouse
  - Faculty and Preceptors
  - Site Development
  - Community and Economic Development
  - Effectively Targeted Incentive Programs



# Objective V

- Create a common vision for state workforce policy, which aligns activities, projects and goals across sectors toward resolving the workforce shortage in underserved communities.
  - Data Collection
  - Reimbursement
  - Graduate Medical Education
  - Increasing Available Residencies and Clinical Placement Opportunities



#### **Questions and Discussion**

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